

THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

We are the advocate of temperance, morality, and the strict observance of all the duties imposed by the solemn obligations of the Christian Religion. Nevertheless, we believe if their existence depended on the operation of penal laws, that no community would ever be meliorated.

The *lex cordis*, or rule of conscience, enforced by the example and influence of the wise and the good, can alone accomplish the object; otherwise it is sure to grow into fanaticism, be merged in politics, lead to persecution and oppression, and terminate in the union of Church and State;—then comes the worst of despotisms. We would not be understood as endorsing every sentiment of the writer of the following article; but there is so much truth and reason in his remarks, as make them worthy of attention:—

PRACTICAL OBSERVATIONS.

From the Georgia Argus, Nov. 3.

Too Much Legislation.—This is one of the great evils of our country. Every thing must be done by legislation. Undertakings that ought to be left free to individual enterprise, must have legislative action upon them. Evils that can be remedied by public opinion alone, must be acted upon by the Legislature. If an individual, or a dozen of them, desire some advantage over their neighbors, they manage to slip a bill through the Legislature, under some pretext of public good. Hence the time of the Legislature is taken up in passing laws, the most of which, to say the least of them, are of no public utility, and many of which are absolutely mischievous.

We have been led to these remarks from having observed in the presentments of some of the grand juries a disposition to get up legislation upon the sale of ardent spirits, by way of putting a stop to drunkenness.

It is to us always a matter of regret to see efforts making to legislate upon those thin s which belong exclusively to the morality of the country. We regret to see it, because it argues the existence in that community of a woefully corrupt state of morals in the mass, and a want of firmness and moral courage in those who pretend to be the friends and advocates of morality and virtue. We have often said, and now say again, that the legitimate, and the only legitimate sphere of legislative action, is to be found in the protection of the rights of the people. The morality and religion of the country must take care of themselves, and when they are too weak to do it, the attempt to do it by legislation is a farce and a mockery. If laws could execute themselves, then it might be of some use to engage in this sort of legislation; but it requires men to do it, and when any vice not affecting the rights of individuals is so prevalent in the country as to induce people to ask legislation for its suppression, it is conclusive evidence that legislation will be of no service. If public opinion will not put it down, that same public opinion will not permit the law to be enforced. Common sense teaches the truth of this, and experience proves it. You may talk about the use of ardent spirits as much as you please, and abuse the sale of it; but as long as a large portion of the respectable part of the community drink it, and for that purpose visit the places where it is sold, nobody will indict those who drink or those who sell. Look at the laws against gambling—see how they are executed. Two or three years ago the grand jury of this county were about to present the gamblers, and as soon as they found it out they made out a list of those citizens who had gambled with them, and presented or were about to present them, and the grand jury dropped the whole matter. The laws against gambling are fine things so long as they operate only on the poor vagabond of a gambler, who has no wealth nor friends nor influence; but if they should happen to touch the wealth and respectability and the blood of the country—who, by their influence and example, do more injury in a day than the gamblers would do in a year—it is better that the law should not be enforced!

A great deal is said about drunkenness and gambling, and all these sort of things, but people are not as much opposed to them as they want to persuade themselves they are. It is true, if a man gets drunk and spends all his property, or if he gambles and is too dull or too honest to swindle any body out of their money, every body's face is set against him; but let a young man get drunk and gamble and make plenty of money, and keep it, and it may sometimes be said, "his pity be drinks and gambles," but you treat him with a great deal more attention when you meet him in the streets, you would invite him to your house much sooner, and be more willing to see him marry your daughter than a poor young man of the same intelligence, who was pursuing some honest avocation for a support. These efforts to get up legislation for the suppression of these vices are only contemptible pretences, to make a show of regard for virtue and morality where there is none. When the laws are passed they are never executed. If people want these things put down, let them mark the men who are guilty of them. In the first place, neither drink nor gamble yourselves; give employment nor countenance to no man who does; instead of giving your sons fine clothes and fine horses and a pocket full of money to go out to play the gentleman upon, put them to some honest, useful employment; when you invite men to your houses to associate with your wives and daughters, select them for their morality, industry, and intelligence, and not for their money. Do this, and you will soon have but few people to gamble or to drink ardent spirits; and when people quit drinking it, they will quit selling it. But, while you pursue a different course, do not attempt to inflict disgrace upon a man by the law from an act which you do not think sufficient to exclude him from your family circle.

If there were forty laws against the retailing of ardent spirits, no one would be indicted for it, unless, perhaps, it were some poor vagabond. Nobody would indict a man who kept a genteel fashionable drinking establishment. Your grand juries would then drink from one court to another, and would not present the owner, because they would say they were not bound to notice any thing that came to their knowledge before they were empanelled, and during court they would walk a mile out of the way rather than go near enough to see him selling liquors. If your officers were to do it, you would cry out against them for being too particular; you would say that the law was only intended to put down low, vulgar drinking shops; you would keep the witnesses out of the way; get your solicitors to nod, yea, this bill; and an officer who would be so very particular would soon be put out of office.

Most of the vices which curse the human family originate with the higher classes and descend to the lower; this, too, must be the course of reformation. The gentleman gets drunk upon his wine, the poor man upon his whiskey. The gentleman gambles by staking his hundreds and thousands upon a game of whist, the turn of a card, or the speed of his horse; the poor man gambles in the same way, but on a smaller scale. The drunkenness and gambling of the gentleman do not, perhaps, impair his fortune—the drinking and gambling of one night sweep the poor man's all, and with it his character, and his hopes, and his prospects; and then you want a law to prevent him from drinking and gambling. We repeat it, legislation upon these subjects is productive of no good. Public opinion can put them down, and public opinion alone.

But it must not be that sort of public opinion, that sort of regard for virtue and morality which regards the effects and not the offence, which never considers these things offences in any but those who have been the victims of them. It must be that sort of public opinion which wars against the offence in whatever walks of life it may be found. Your gentleman drunkard, or gentleman gambler, does a great deal more mischief than your regular drunkard or gambler. Your gentleman drunkard or gambler does the thing decently—he leads the young into it, and prepares him for a vagabond. Who ever knew a young man to commence his career of drunkenness in a dirty hole, frequented only by confirmed drunkards, or his gambling at the fire table of a professed gambler? No, no, these are not the places where he begins; he is taught that it is genteel to take a drunken frolic occasionally, until he becomes a confirmed drunkard. He is taken into a room to play a gentlemanly game of loo, or brag, or poker, and stripped of his money and his character; those who have swindled him are called very clever fellows—and you want a law passed then to prevent him from gambling and getting drunk.

Now, if you want to put these things down, commence at the right place. Make it disgraceful for any body to drink or gamble; teach your young men to shun genteel drunkenness and gambling, and our word for it they will never take up the other. Do this, and you have no need for legislation to prevent the sale of ardent spirits or to punish gambling. If you will not adopt this course, all your legislation will only increase the evil.

PAUPER CASE—OUTRAGEOUS IMPOSITION.

On Thursday last, ten paupers made their appearance at the almshouse in the Park, and the case being somewhat singular in its characteristics, although not unusual in its occurrence, the commissioners requested the assistance of his honor, the mayor, in disposing of the case. We take the statement from the daily papers, from which it appears that they arrived here by the British barque Chieftain, on Monday, from Liverpool, and were on Thursday taken in a body to the almshouse, viz.

John Sharp, 14 years old, has been two weeks in the poorhouse; Thomas Reed, 31 years old, afflicted with the king's evil seven years, and has been ten years in the poorhouse; Hugh Lacky, 23 years old, has been five years in the poorhouse; John Devon, 16 years old, was ten years in the poorhouse; William Mackay, 15 years old, was four years in the poorhouse; James Lewis, 16 years old, an idiot; Thomas Devon, 13 years old, has been nine years in the poorhouse; Janette Reynolds, grandmother of John Sharp, aged 58 years, was three years in the poorhouse; Mary May, 23 years old, in the poorhouse one year; Catherine Steele, aged 14, was three years in the poorhouse.

The majority of them appeared in the uniform of the poorhouse, in which some of them had spent the greatest part of their lives. From the statement of the paupers themselves, it appeared that their residence at the other side of the Atlantic had been for a long time in the poorhouse at Edinburgh, from which they were sent to Glasgow, and from Glasgow to Liverpool, and from Liverpool to New York; and their passages paid by the overseers of the poor at Edinburgh. Seven of them, as it has been shown, were boys, and out of those seven, six, and also the little girl, were bound apprentices to a man named Samuel C. Johnson, who agreed to take them to a farm in Upper Canada. Johnson also promised to provide for the other two male paupers, and the old woman. And in confirmation of the apprenticeship part of the business, each of the six boys and the girl had one part of an indenture. But as one of the boys is an idiot, and another nearly blind, and the grandmother too old to do much work, there is too much reason to suppose that apprenticeship the boys was a mere sham to cover the real intention of abandoning the whole batch to the charity of the United States. Johnson accompanied them in the passage, and according to their own account, they were most cruelly treated in regard to their food, which was scanty, and of the most wretched description; and that since their arrival here they were given nothing but bread and water.

A hearing was had on Friday before his honor the mayor, at which Captain Conner, of the barque Chieftain, the consignees of that vessel, and Mr. Johnson, were present. The consignees fully exonerated themselves from all blame, they having deputed an agent to attend to the bonding or commencing of the passengers brought in the vessel; but he neglected performing that duty until yesterday morning. Captain Conner was arrested and held to bail in \$5,000 in two suits; one instituted by the mayor for not giving the requisite and legal notice of the arrival of his vessel with passengers, within twenty-four hours after such arrival. The other, instituted by the commissioners of the almshouse, to recover the penalty of \$50 per head, for importing foreign paupers. Johnson was also held to bail, at the suit of the commissioners, as an accessory to the deed. In the meantime, the interesting family are at the almshouse, but will be returned forthwith to Edinburgh, at the expense of the owners or consignees of the vessel in which they arrived.

We believe it is pretty well ascertained, that the overseers of the poorhouse at Edinburgh have concluded to empty the poorhouse there, by consignments to Canada at the rate of forty paupers per month. As they will not be very particular in inquiring whether the vessel is bound that takes them on board at Liverpool, and whether they ever arrive in Canada or not, we may expect them all to favor us by taking up their domicile in the almshouse; and that the other poorhouses in Great Britain will not be behind that of Edinburgh in throwing upon us their vagrant and undesirable population, unless the result of the present experiment may deter them. So emboldened, however, have they become by the success of former experiments, that they send them out in their pauper leeches; and we little expected that so striking an

illustration of our argument against a portion of the governor's message was so near at hand. One, an idiot—another, afflicted with the king's evil for seven years—a third, fifty-eight years old—the whole, of the worst kind of paupers; and yet we are to hold out our arms, if his excellency's recommendation is carried out, fill our almshouses with foreign paupers, our penitentiaries with foreign convicts; establish schools for those of more tender years; assimilate ourselves with them; extend to them the elective franchise; hold out to them, in fact, every inducement, and ask them if they will not condescend to make the United States the land of their adoption. We commend this case to the notice of his excellency, and more especially to that of governor Lincoln in congress; and we sincerely hope that some action will soon be had upon the report of the committee charged by congress with the duty of investigating the subject of an alteration in the naturalization law. We dismiss this subject for the present, but we shall advert to it again.

THE FRENCH AND MEXICANS.

At length we have, from an impartial source, and in an authentic shape, an account of the last affair between the Mexicans and the French, on shore, at and near Vera Cruz. It will be found in the following interesting letter from Captain Farragut, of the United States Navy, which we received yesterday from one of our New Orleans correspondents by the Express Mail:

DEAR SIR: I herewith send you an account of the attack on the town of Vera Cruz, by the French, on the morning of the 5th ult. The statement, such as it is, was collected from the foreigners who remained on shore, and the French officers themselves; the latter, however, do not give Santa Anna so much credit for his conduct as the former.

On the morning of the 4th ultimo, it was announced that General Lopez de Santa Anna had been ordered to succeed General Rincon, and that war was about to be declared. Lieut. Comdt. Gardner, Farragut, and Mr. Hargous (the consul) immediately waited on the new commander-in-chief, to ascertain the footing on which the American citizens would be placed. He received them with marked respect, and replied to their interrogatories, that "every respect would be paid to Americans; but that the Mexican Government had disapproved of the capitulation of the town, made by Gen. Rincon, and had directed his (Rincon's) recall to Mexico, for trial, and placed him (Santa Anna) in command, with directions to notify the French admiral that it was the determination of the Mexican Government to sacrifice the republic rather than yield any one point for which they had contended; which communication, he said, had been sent to Admiral Baudin." He also stated that, "as the result was uncertain, it would probably be as well to embark the Americans till things were more settled."

So soon as the despatch was received by Admiral Baudin, three hours were asked for the embarkation of the French subjects, which were granted; and during the afternoon, all the foreigners, as well as French, were embarked or sent to the castle—the Americans, and several others, on board the "Consort" and "Erie." At 4 A. M., the boats of the French squadron, containing between twelve and fifteen hundred men, attacked the town under cover of a very dense fog, so that they were not perceived till on the mole, and in the fort.

They landed in three divisions—at the North and South forts, and the centre at the Mole, commanded by Admiral Baudin in person. Their approach was first announced by the blowing up of the gate. In a few moments they had possession of the town. The troops in town did not exceed four hundred; and so scattered, that they made no stand before the French, but retreated to the barracks on the south of the city, where they were soon joined by Santa Anna, who narrowly escaped from his bed by the roof of the adjoining house, while the guard at his door were disputing most gallantly the entrance of the French; nor did they succeed, until they were about to blow up the door, when the Mexicans fled to save the property of their General's friend. So soon as the Prince de Joinville, who led this party, succeeded in securing General Arista, who was in bed at the time of the attack, in the next room to Santa Anna, and perceived he had just missed the latter, as his bed was warm, he rushed to the attack of the barracks, where he learned the Mexicans had made a stand. He was, however, warmly received, and repulsed; and after a long conflict, driven from before them; and General Santa Anna continued to harass them from the houses, &c., till they reached the Mole, where he assembled about two hundred and fifty of his men, and made a rush to secure the Prince or the Admiral; but, fortunately for the latter, they had a small field-piece on the end of the Mole, charged to the muzzle with grape and canister, and, as the Mexicans approached, led on by Santa Anna in most gallant style, they discharged the fatal piece, and no doubt saved their Admiral, at whom the Mexican fire was principally levelled.

By this discharge, Gen. Santa Anna lost his left leg, and received a wound in his right arm; he killed three officers and three men, and wounded six or seven others. It checked their progress for the moment, and the French succeeded in completing their embarkation. The Admiral's coxswain had six shot in various parts of his body. A midshipman and boy were killed beside him. The loss of the French is estimated at about fifteen or eighteen killed, and fifty wounded; the proportion of officers is very great. The loss of the Mexicans, so far as I have been able to ascertain, was not a third, which is readily accounted for, as they fought under cover, except at the Mole, where, the foreigners who were present, gave them great credit for their gallantry; and the Prince de Joinville said, "they defended their barracks most gallantly."

The last, and perhaps most gallant act of Gen. Santa Anna's life, has done much to re-establish him in the good opinion of the soldiery. Since the amputation of his leg, which is below the knee, he is doing well, and still retains the command. The French say their object in this attack was simply to destroy the forts to prevent their annoying them in another, and to take Santa Anna and Arista; and had they not attacked the barracks they would have accomplished their object with comparatively no loss; but as it is, they are the best judges whether or not the object was worthy the sacrifice. It has given the Mexicans great confidence, and they will find them more ready and willing for the conflict when they next assail them. It is said, and I believe truly, that their surprise on the morning of the 5th ultimo was owing to Admiral Baudin saying in his last communication that he should expect an answer by eight o'clock the next morning; in consequence of which Gen. Santa Anna directed his officers to keep their troops outside, and not enter the city

till seven o'clock, but that he anticipated an attack from the French in a few minutes after the messenger left the ship. But in all this there is much recrimination. The French accuse the Mexicans of having violated their faith by arresting some of their officers at the city gate, &c. After the return of the French boats to their respective vessels, the Prince de Joinville in the Creole, and two or three brigs, which lay under the castle, directed a very heavy bombardment against that portion of the city which intervened between them and the barracks, with a view to the destruction of the latter; but without the least success, as there were two or three very massive buildings intervening. The church of Merced, in particular, was very much injured. At two P. M. they ceased firing, and from that time to the present moment every thing has remained perfectly tranquil. The admiral with his fleet, except the vessels under the castle and the hospital ship under the Sacrificios, ran down to Antonio Lizardo on the 6th ultimo for winter quarters.

The port of Vera Cruz is declared by Admiral Baudin's proclamation of the 22d ultimo, to be open to enter, but not to land goods; the slightest attempt at which will cause the confiscation of vessel and cargo. Tampico and other ports are declared in a state of blockade as formerly.

I am, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,
D. G. FARRAGUT,
Lieutenant Comdt.

"When the people conceive that laws and tribunals, and even popular assemblies, are perverted from the ends of their institution, they find in these names of degenerated establishments only new motives of discontent. Those bodies, which, when full of life, lay in their arms, and were their joy and comfort, when dead and putrid, become but the more loathsome from remembrance of former emplacements."

From the Troy (New York) Mail.

The above passage from one of the ablest pamphlets in the English language, although written for another hemisphere, contains a lesson peculiarly applicable to the American People at the present moment. Those who have marked with any attention the indications of late events, and the ebb and flow of popular opinion in this country, cannot have failed to notice a constant and increasing departure from the spirit and design of many of our institutions, and a growing indifference, if not disgust, among the People towards them.

The spirit of radicalism which has spread so rapidly throughout the land, and taken such deep hold in the minds of immense numbers during the last few years, though associated with the worst and basest passions, and fostered and encouraged by the vilest of men, has, in fact, sprung from the abuses which have crept into our civil and political establishments. It is very natural that "the laws should lose their restraining influence," when administered in such a manner that the People cannot respect them. Let any intelligent citizen spend three weeks in attendance upon the lower tribunals of justice in this country, and he will no longer wonder that so many set at naught the penal or remedial enactments of the Legislature. In this State alone, we venture to assert that there are at least two thousand persons entrusted with the prerogatives of dispensing law and justice who are totally unfit for their stations. In the higher courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction, evils of equal magnitude exist. To some of these we adverted the other day.

The military arm is equally impotent. The militia laws and regulations, with all their appendages of "annual trainings" and equipments and courts martial, have become a perfect burlesque. A resolute man, with a blunderbuss and ten rounds of buck shot, would run no great hazard in setting a whole battalion at defiance. We verily believe that this country is more indebted, at the present time, for its exemption from the frequent occurrence of flagrant crimes, to the restraints of moral and Christian discipline, and the fear of punishment in another world, than to all the terrors of its civil and military power combined.

For other causes which have tended to degrade our form of government and weaken the popular affections from its once prized establishments, we might point to the many artifices resorted to in our popular assemblies to defeat the will of the People, and suppress those very opinions which they are called to carry out. We might also appropriately criticize the unbecoming levity, and, in many cases, the ignorance displayed at these meetings in discussing questions of deep and solemn interest to the People; and, above all, turn to the scenes of brutal ferocity and undisguised fraud which have become of late prominent characteristics of our elections. All of these have been important and leading inducements to the state of popular sentiment now so ominous of future evils to our present free form of government.

If we desire to bring back the love of the People to our institutions, we must free those institutions from the corruptions which are fostering upon them. We may rail at the spirit of insubordination and popular fury till we grow hoarse, but we shall never check it until we purge the fountains from which it sprang. It is in vain to prate of the intelligence of the People while our national councils and public men act as if the People had neither eyes nor ears.

Those who love order, and equity, and right, have an imposing and responsible task to perform. If forgotten in party zeal, or in the pursuit of mean or temporary objects, the day may pass by for its accomplishment.

The above is not only applicable to our hemisphere, but to our times. The whole matter may be comprehended in a nut-shell. If the Government be under the control of dishonest men, the effect of their wicked example will diffuse itself like leaven through the popular mass—"corruption will become the order of the day"—and when there is no moral influence to nerve the executive arm, the law becomes a dead letter, anarchy begins, disorder and oppression follow, and despotism concludes the tragic drama.

From the Daily Advertiser.

SIR: I thank you, for permission, through your able journal, to invite public attention to the great patriotic and Christian objects of the American Colonization Society, and to express the hope that the wise and religious of Boston and of New England will soon give to them not merely their approbation, but a due and liberal share of pecuniary support. The disastrous twilight which misrepresentation and distrust have shed upon the scheme of the Society in this city is transitory; the scheme must, it will soon be acknowledged, be one fraught with blessing to two races of men, and two continents through all coming time. Its aim to be sustained not only by private charity, but by the power and treasure of the nation rests upon the fact, that the voluntary emigrants to Liberia enjoy means of elevation, honor and use-

fulness denied to their race in all the world; side; upon the probabilities amounting to a moral certainty, that in this country they will never rise to social and political equality with the whites; and in the fitness and moral grandeur of connecting the improvement and happiness of the small portion of the colored race within the United States, with the deliverance of millions of their more miserable brethren from superstition, the slave trade and barbarism, and the moral renovation of one quarter of the globe. These considerations are above and beyond questions so much agitated in regard to slavery at the South, and should, as it seems to me, have equal weight with the advocates and the opponents of the doctrine of immediate emancipation. Granville Sharp, in England, the Rev. Dr. Hopkins, of Newport, and Capt. Paul Cuffee, a man of color, morally and intellectually as respectable as any ever born in New England, engaged with zeal in the plan of African colonization, long before the existence of the Colonization Society. Did these men design to add strength and weight to the shackles, and time to the duration of slavery?

The fact is unquestionable, that the friends of the slave in the South are the friends of the American Colonization Society, and that the advocates of perpetual slavery are its opponents.

The Colonists, in the settlements founded by the American Colonization Society and its branches, in Liberia, are represented, by the united testimony of witnesses of good judgment and veracity, who have resided among them for years, as generally sober, industrious, improving and contented, and animated by the noblest purposes and hopes of usefulness to their posterity and their race. If testimony differing from this can be adduced, it is far less considerable whether regard be had to the number of the witnesses or their means of general and long continued observation.

Four Missionary establishments, sustained by as many denominations of American Christians, at as many different stations, along three hundred miles of the African coast, testify to the encouragements afforded by the colonies in Liberia, to the introduction among the native population of Africa, of the blessed doctrines and precepts of Christianity.

Why, then, should not the American Colonization Society be sustained, not only by the unanimous voice of the free colored population, who are summoned by Divine Providence to a work of unexampled dignity and importance to redeem their race and one quarter of the earth, from the curse and barbarism of ages, and to win respect and renown for themselves in the judgment of mankind, but by every patriotic and Christian man in these United States? But my main purpose, at present is, to call public attention to a project first suggested by Judge Wilkeson, of Buffalo, New York, of immediately purchasing a suitable vessel, to be sold to such free persons of color, as will agree to man her with colored seamen, and navigate her as a regular packet between this country and Liberia, on condition that payment be made for her by conveying emigrants from time to time from the United States, to the colonies or settlements in that country. The funds say, those who have recommended this project, "contributed for this object, will prove a double charity, first, to those who may purchase the ship, and next to the Society or Societies that may be engaged in the colonization of Africa. The plan will place in the hands of colored persons, the means of improving their African settlements, of building up their fortunes, and of commanding respect, while it will relieve the Society or societies from the heavy expense of removing a large body of emigrants. It will secure regular and frequent intercourse between this country and Africa, develop the resources of that land to our colored population, incline them to engage in commercial operations, and in other laudable pursuits that may tend to increase the advantages of such commerce. In fine, it must, in our judgment, render far more efficient, than heretofore, the enterprise, and open new and untrodden avenues to usefulness and prosperity to the minds of men of color, both in this country and Liberia."

We perceive that the New Jersey Colonization Society has just pledged \$1000 for this object, and several other munificent subscriptions have been made to carry it into effect.

CASHMERE AND BLANKET SHAWLS.—

Opened to day—
100 Green and Drab grounds Cashmere Shawls,
50 Large size Plaid Shawls,
100 Black ground Cashmere Shawls.
D. C. 1—3t
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

COLORED APOPHINE CRAPES.—Just received—

30 pieces Crapes, for evening dresses.
ALSO ON HAND,
200 pieces Silks, plain and figured, which will be sold very low.
Jan 12
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW HONEY.—Fine flavored country Honey, for

table use, put up in jars of convenient size for families, just received at
TODD'S Drug Store.
Dec 8

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND

SHOES.—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot.—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes, and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B. F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following superior kind of vix:

Gaiter Boots, of every variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Tur, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins, with cork soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic.

Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner.—All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS, (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence, recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.
Dec 8

FRENCH WORK.—We have to-day opened a further

supply of very handsome worked lace capes and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap.

50 handsome lace-trimmed collars
50 do do do
100 do do do
100 plain do do
Dec. 29
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

6-4 MOUSSELINES DE LAINE.—Just received—

12 pieces Mousselines, 6-4 wide, very cheap.
Jan 12
BRADLEY & CATLETT.

CAMBRICS, PLAID MUSLINS, AND SWISS

MUSLINS.—We have opened—
50 pieces White Cambrics
50 do Plain Muslins
20 do fine Plain Swiss Muslins.
Jan 12
BRADLEY & CATLETT.